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12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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WHISKIES  
KING EDWARD VII.  
LIQUEUR GOLD LABEL  
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[a1342]

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
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Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a1412]

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NOTICE.

A MEETING of Members who wish to be  
interested in the Subscription Grifts  
to be ordered for the next RACE MEETING  
will be held in the Hongkong Hotel, TO-  
DAY (TUESDAY) 7th inst., at 4.30 p.m.  
T. F. HUGHES,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1905. [1504]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
of Members will be held in ST.  
ANDREW'S HALL, City Hall, on THURS-  
DAY, the 29th June, at 5.15 p.m., for the  
purpose of considering and passing the Annual  
Report and Statement of Accounts for 1904.  
FRANK LAHMEYER,  
Acting Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1905. [1505]

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CLASSES in FRENCH and ENGLISH  
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Hongkong, 24th June, 1905. [1512]

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Hongkong, 21st June, 1905. [1489]

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Hongkong, 20th June, 1905. [1476]

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Hongkong, 30th May, 1905. [132]

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LACQUERED WARE.  
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Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [222]

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With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 52

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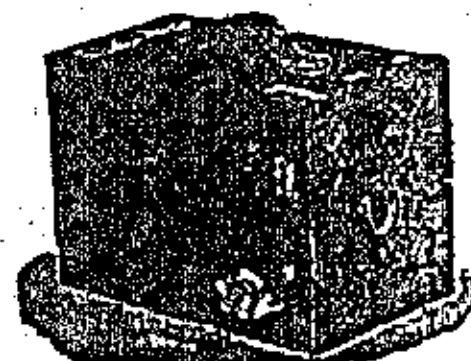
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Very truly,  
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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.  
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Hongkong, 7th June, 1905. [a37]

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[a35]

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GOOD and RELIABLE PIANO of English manufacture at a MODERATE PRICE,  
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THE PIANO HAS BEEN SPECIALLY MADE TO WITHSTAND THIS  
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Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [101]

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Hongkong, 10th June 1902. [a1061]

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Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a48]

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Cool Rooms. Comfort of Residents, and the  
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THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [94]

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Both Hotels under experienced European  
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Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents  
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WM. FARMER,  
Proprietor.

[a1347]

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HAS been re-opened under European

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All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of

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Comfortable accommodation for travellers

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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong

One steamer (ss. Heungshan), daily to and

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Cable Address—"BOAVISTA"

For Terms, apply

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## INTIMATION

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THE WATER used is THE PUREST that can be obtained, and is skillfully filtered on the most scientific principles.

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to the Editor.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.  
No anonymous signed communications should be inserted.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: Press. Code: A.B.C. 5th Ed.  
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

**DEATHS.**  
On 17th June, at Kiating, to EDITH and WALTER J. CLENNELL (H. B. M.'s Consul), a daughter, BERTIE JOE.  
On 17th June, at Shanghai, the wife of J. E. DA COSTA, of a son.  
On 22nd June, at Shanghai, the wife of J. DALTON, of a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOGES ROAD, LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 27th, 1905.

WHERE was Ophir? With the recent increase of our relations with Arabia, more especially Yemen and Hadramaut, as well as the growing importance of Mashaonah, the question has considerably more than a mere academic interest. The question is, moreover, quite distinct from the cognate enquiry as to whence came the gold of Ophir. This latter question may be considered as set at rest by the modern discovery of the remains of extensive ancient gold workings, as well as of extensive ruined cities in the districts between the Zambezi and the Limpopo rivers in South Africa, taken in connection with the accounts in the Books of Kings and Chronicles, of the naval expeditions organised by king SOLOMON in conjunction with his close ally HIRAM of Tyre. One of the first objects of King SOLOMON was to obtain a satisfactory foothold on the Idumean peninsula, where he founded the city of Elath; and having thus obtained command of the Gulf of Akaba, he proceeded to build a fleet of sea-going merchant vessels, with the object of trading in the more distant parts of the Erythrian Seas—a term which anciently covered, not only the Red Sea of to-day, but included the Persian Gulf, and all the western portion of the Indian Ocean. Nearly two hundred years later, in the reign of AMAZIAH, we find Elath still in possession of the kings of Judah, so that we may consider the keeping open of the

trade with the Sofala Coast to have been part of the traditional policy of the Jewish monarchy. The Jews in King SOLOMON'S time were only gradually emerging from their nomadic condition; they never, even to the end, took kindly to the sea, and SOLOMON was entirely dependent on his friend and neighbour HIRAM for the construction and manning of the fleet. On the other hand, HIRAM was glad of the military assistance of SOLOMON, as also of the opportunity, afforded by the understanding, of opening to Phoenician commerce the whole of the Eastern seas, where trade had hitherto been a practical monopoly in the hands of the inhabitants of Arabia, whether Nabateans, Mineans or Sabaeans. This treaty had, in fact, more far reaching consequences than have been usually credited to it; and was largely instrumental in the growth of Mediterranean commerce, with its concomitant result the increase of political power in Carthage, Greece and Rome. A conservative estimate of the value of the gold actually extracted during this period from the South African mines places it at, at least, seventy five millions sterling, and of this the greater part seems to have found its way to the coasts of the Mediterranean.

The question: Whence came the "Gold of Ophir?" a phrase which for long centuries was in current use, is thus easily answered. The origin of the phrase is not of such simple explanation, and hundreds of controversies have arisen over it. The Periplus of the Erythrian Sea speaks of Aphar the metropolis of CHAUBART, King of the Homarites, and this has always been identified with Ophir; it seemingly occurs with PUNY as Saphar or Sabe. Not improbably we have here a reference to the kingdom of Sabaea, and hence even in the days of DAVID before SOLOMON'S alliance with the QUEEN of Sheba, we find the gold of Ophir already become proverbial. It is, however, notorious that the land of the Sabaeans never, itself, produced gold, and it has always been concluded that it was merely the point of distribution, the gold being produced in the South African lands between the Zambezi and the Limpopo, and that ages before the time of king SOLOMON, the ancient inhabitants of Sabaea made voyages to the Sabi River, but with true Arabian cunning they kept the secret to themselves. There is no improbability in the surmise, which may be accepted as the true explanation so far. But the very indefiniteness of the name Ophir seems to suggest that it was not confined to a particular spot, and herein it is on a par with many other names in or about ancient Arabia. Where, for instance, was the land of Punt, whence came the first emigrants to Egypt? We find it as difficult of definition; it has been placed in the Sinaitic Peninsula, in South Arabia, in Somali Land, and on the Zambezi. Who were the Ethiopians? HOMER makes MEMNON their Chief, a son of Eos, the Dawn Goddess, and old Greek tradition connects them with Sabaea. HERODOTUS puts them in Abyssinia, and later authorities even further west in the land of Libya. Where was the original Erythra which gave its name to the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea? ARRIAN in his Periplus of the voyage of NEARCHUS would place it in the island of Bahrain in the Persian Gulf, where he says ERYTHRAE, its first king was buried. But ERYTHRAE here can only be a translation of ADAM, the Red; and this brings us in touch with the very old legend that the Punic peoples, whom some would associate with Punt, really emigrated some five thousand years ago from these very regions.

Such repetitions of names have always been common amongst migratory nations. The index to the Times Atlas contains twenty Yokes; Professor KEANE, an acknowledged authority on ancient ethnology, while he tells us that Ophir was undoubtedly in Southern Arabia, would have us believe that the Land of Havilah where, according to the Book of Genesis, "there was Gold," was situated at or about Sofala on the east coast of South Africa. This is very like saying that York is undoubtedly in Yorkshire, but that Eboracum must be looked for in America on the banks of the Hudson River. As a fact, Ophir, Saphar, Sheba, Sofala and Havilah, and probably many other places are one and the same. True, Semitic scholars will have none of this. All Semitic roots, say they, are tri-literal, and Ophir, A. F. R., is no exception; the bones must remain, and the only possible variation is in the covering of flesh and skin. This is, however, only begging the question: Is Ophir Semitic? There is no proof that it is, but much presumptive evidence that it is at least pre-Semitic. And this brings us in contact with one of the

oldest of old world legends,—that of the Garden of Eden. There is much presumptive evidence to connect the legend with the upper part of the Persian Gulf. There were, at all events four rivers there: Euphrates; Hiddekel, that is Tigris; Gihon, the Persian Huvaydar, now the Kerkha, which embraces the land of Kush, the Greek Kissa; and finally, Pison, the Pasitigris of the Greeks, "which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold." We find the legend of Paradise duplicated in the Zend Avesta, and in the same region, where appropriately enough the two most ancient civilisations, that of the Blond Iranians, and that of the "Red," (Adamic, Ethiopian, Erythrian, Idumean or Himyaric), Proto-Semites first came in contact. Here according to the Aban Yasht, is the holy land of Hukairya with its precincts, "made of gold," down which tumbles the ever-living spring, and where the fair goddess Ardi-sura-anahita, Lady of Increase, the equivalent at once of the Babylonian Nann and the Hebrew Kivvah, "Mother of all living," is ever present to be invoked by her worshippers.

Now Hukairya in Zend, as Havilah in Hebrew, have no inherent meaning; the two words may, however, be accepted as identical, the change of guttural t to h being of the commonest: Khwarizm changes to Urya, Hyrkania to Vehrkan, &c. Both are connected, curiously enough, with gold; but gold certainly now does not occur in Sushiana. ONESIKRATES, however, quoted by STRABO, speaks of the rivers of the adjoining province of Kerman, yielding gold dust, and ARZAL KERMANI tells of the soil of Jurist being gold, and adds that gold was formerly found in its dust. Probably, then, at the beginning of human history, there did exist alluvial washings along the stream of the Karun, in the course of time exhausted, when other Ophirs were found. If we are right in placing Havilah or Hukairya on the ancient Pasitigris, we find the name still surviving in a but slightly altered form. There is no doubt about the identity of the ancient Pasitigris with the modern Karun. Now actually the Karun compasseth the province of Haviza, which although not literally a land of gold, is still a rich country, carrying on a great trade in wheat and sugar, and exporting largely to India. Its capital town is Ahwaz, in which we find the same phonetic elements; and this is probably the result of Chaldean intercourse. At all events in the Book of DANIEL, and also in EZEKIEL, we find the phrase "Gold of Ophir" giving way to the form "Gold of Uphaz." There is little doubt that the same word is intended, but the acclimatisation to the then more modern form of Haviza for the older Havilah, translocated it in Chaldean fashion as Uphaz. According to KIEPERT the most ancient name of Sushiana was Atarzi; and PLINY places here on the River Eufrates, the town of Forath, so that the chain of evidence connecting original Ophir with the head of the Persian Gulf is fairly complete.

A fishing boat containing a crew of three men capsized in a squall off Taiho on Sunday. The crew were rescued by the steam launch *Kam Shan*.

The repairing ship *Hecla* (Captain Charlton) goes North with two destroyers to-day. We understand that the remainder of the destroyers when refitted will follow under convoy of a cruiser.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts were yesterday advised by telegraph that the Chinese Engineering & Mining Company, Ltd., had declared an interim dividend of one shilling per share (Coupon No. 4).

It is announced in our advertisement columns that Mr. Evan Ormiston, who is going home on leave given over charge of the local branch of the Mercantile Bank of India to-day to Mr. A. R. Linton.

For stealing sixteen panes of glass valued at \$24 from the new building which is being erected in Chater Street, Mr. G. N. Orme yesterday sentenced a coolie to one month's hard labour and six hours' stocks.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 25th June, 1905, were 261 non-Chinese, and 75 Chinese to the former, and 15 non-Chinese, and 1,294 Chinese to the latter institution.

A naval correspondent of the *N. & M. Record* sent the following from Hongkong:—Since the transfer of naval lands to the Royal Marines considerable improvement in the physique and general bearing of the bandmen on the China station has taken place, whilst their musical performances are voted to be characterised by a higher standard of harmony. These facts, together with the bandmen's contentment with the Admiralty's liberal terms of service, speaks well for the future of the naval musician under Marine administration.

The masters of five lighters were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazell at the Police Court yesterday with causing an obstruction in the harbour by allowing their boats to lie abreast while alongside the *s.s. Aratoon Apar*. They were each fined \$7.

A rich proprietor who was fined \$25 some weeks ago for allowing his coolie quarters to be overcrowded, placed ten coolies before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court yesterday for occupying quarters at Bowington Road and Wanchai without permission. They were each fined \$10.

Mr. Henry Walker, Chairman of the Sanitation Board, is, perhaps unconsciously, a humorist. A recent report of his visit to the goal included this item: "A complaint from No. 30, described as a lunatic—he asked for work—if this could be arranged it would relieve his solitude."

It is reported from Tsingtao that a secret service message was received by the German Admiral there to the effect that General Stosel had been found guilty of having sold Port Arthur for three million yen, and had been shot in accordance with the finding and sentence of a Court-martial.

In the week ending 24th instant, there were 16 plague cases, 14 fatal. Since (to non yesterday) there have been five more, three fatal. Season's total 183 cases, of which 170 were fatal. Two cases of enteric fever are reported, one a European from Singapore, the other a Japanese resident. There is a Chinese case of small-pox in an outside district.

When one day out from Singapore, Chan Kwai, a seaman on the *s.s. Kimsang* ran amok and assaulted a passenger with a chopper, seriously cutting his head and right hand. He was brought on to Hongkong in irons, and handed over to the police. Brought before Mr. F. A. Hazell at the Police Court yesterday, the case was remanded till Monday.

Russian officers who were in the battle of Tashkima are said to have stated that on many of the Russian men-of-war the sailors mutilated and refused to fight, in revenge for what they had received to the ill-treatment they had received on the long voyage out from the Baltic; and that what guns were fired, were fired by the officers. They also state that many of the men jumped overboard as soon as the action began, rather than fight. This story is worthy of suspicion.

We can assure the *Globe*, from which the following paragraph was extracted, that Americans do not talk a bit like that—Mr. Ralph Ray, of Chicago, has been engaged to teach King Alfonso English. During his approaching visit to this country His Majesty may be expected to observe that he "guesses he is mighty proud to be a general in your bully fine army, and is having a slap-up table round here. What's wrong with England, whoop-he!"

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. A. E. Aiken and Officers of the 119th Infantry, the band of the Regiment will play the following programme at the United Service Recreation Club, Kowloon, to-day, commencing at 5 p.m. (weather permitting):—  
March..... "The Yeomanry Patrol"..... Squire  
Ventrone..... "Marching III"..... Supple  
Ventrone..... "Diana"..... Kirby  
Selection..... "A Gaiety Girl"..... Jones  
Piccolo Solo..... "Golden Sparks"..... Brewer  
Cake Walk..... "Jolly Negroes"..... Berger  
Fantasia..... "Hibernian Bouquet"..... Kappay  
Song..... "Peace and Rest"..... Batten

Han Chuen entered the residence of a European at No. 157, Wanchai Road through an open window on Sunday night during the owner's absence. He stole a box and a quantity of clothing, which he took to West Point and disposed of amongst other natives. A detective arrested him with a number of handkerchiefs in his possession, and nine men were arrested for receiving stolen goods. Pined before Mr. F. A. Hazell at the Police Court yesterday. Han pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, but the other nine men pleaded not guilty to the charge of receiving stolen property, and the case was remanded.

The *N. C. Daily News* of June 23rd reports:—In the minutes of the committee meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce published yesterday morning, it was noted that a sub-committee had been appointed to interview the Consul-General for Japan at Shanghai with reference to the stoppage of trade at Nanchang owing to all transport facilities by land and water being monopolised by the Japanese military authorities. We are courteously informed that the sub-committee interviewed yesterday morning with Mr. Odagiri, who kindly undertook to telegraph to Nanchang on the subject, and urge the authorities to assist as much as possible the movement of goods into the interior.

Mr. George Angell, the venerable president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has created a mild sensation by denouncing the president as an "educated bulldog." "What a bad example," said Mr. Angell, "President Roosevelt sets to the youth of our country by his hunting expedition! He teaches them to believe that hunting, war, and bloodshed are the chief things in life. The President has good qualities, but his humane education has been neglected. I consider him an educated bulldog, with the humane side of his make-up lacking. I have always opposed his holding the various important offices that he has held, on the ground that at some time he would get us into a dangerous war, as in my opinion he got us into the Spanish war. I think that he is the most dangerous man in the country."

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

### THE WAR STORES SCANDAL.

LONDON, 26th June.

The Royal Commission appointed to investigate the British (Boer) War Stores scandal consists of Sir George Farwell (judge of the High Court), the Rt. Hon. Sir George Taubman Goldie, P.C., Field-Marshal Sir George White, V.C., Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B., and Mr. Samuel Hope Morley, J.P., D.L., Governor of the Bank of England.

### GERMAN NAVAL SCHEME.

LONDON, 26th June.

Germany has decided to maintain a squadron in the Pacific Ocean, and another in the Indian ocean.

### THE "SAMSON" CASE.

SHANGHAI, 26th June,

1.18 p.m.

The legal arguments in the case of Pavlov v. Kristensen, re ownership of the steamer *Samson*, are concluded. Mr. Justice de Saumarez reserved his judgment.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

### SCANDINAVIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, 24th June.

It has been decided in Copenhagen to start a company to trade between Japan and Scandinavia.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A QUESTION OF OFFICERS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—Kindly allow me through the medium of your columns to congratulate the gentlemen who have recently been appointed 2nd Lieutenants in our Volunteer Corps.

But does it not seem strange that a junior sergeant and a more junior gunner should be promoted over the heads of many competent seniors? Of course, if those responsible for their selection can prove that they are more efficient, smarter, and more suitable than any of their seniors, the matter will be explained, but that seems hardly probable.

The strength of the corps, 272 in December, 1904, as against an establishment of 426, seems hardly satisfactory, and with an expenditure of \$4,032.13, equal to \$161.88 per man, is rather an expensive item to taxpayers. The expense of the corps, of course, does not increase at the above rate, as the same staff, head quarters, &c., must be maintained for 250 as for 500 and it is to be regretted that the corps is not up to or even over the full strength. The reason of such a small number is not far to seek, if such acts of apparent injustice are very prevalent as the one recently enacted; and if such are continued the corps will become so small as to be not worth maintaining. The contention is that as taxpayers we should mete out justice but, at the same time, have best value for our money.—Your &c., CITIZEN.

### THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The principal scores in the Pool competition on Saturday last:—

F. Maxwell	44 + 24 = 68
W. G. Winterburn	51 + 16 = 67
J. G. Gow	64 + 2 = 66
P. L. Miller	42 + 24 = 66
L. G. Bird	58 + 6 = 62
J. H. Pilgum	58 scr. = 56
A. Mackenzie	53 + 2 = 55
C. Cottier	47 + 8 = 55
A. Moir	48 + 4 = 52
W. B. Boyce	44 + 8 = 52
W. H. T. Davis	44 + 6 = 50

Winner—F. Maxwell.  
The King's Park (500 yards) Range will be available from 4 to 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday next the 28th June to enable those members who have not already shot for the Governor's Cup for June to do so.

### M. PAVLOW'S "THICK SKIN"

Quite unusual public interest was shown in the proceedings in the Shanghai Supreme Court on June 21. During the morning, two ladies, friends of His Lordship, occupied chairs on the Bench, and there was a considerable gathering of spectators in Court. The entire day, after the opening address, was occupied in the examination of the plaintiff, Mr. A. Pavlov, who is still titularly Russian Minister to Corea. During the cross-examination by Mr. Morgan Phillips in the afternoon, the questions took on a distinctly sensational character. Mr. Pavlov bore his long examination with the greatest good humour, and the "smile" which, according to one of the letters put in, had greatly irritated the defendant on a previous occasion, was very much in evidence. Only once it vanished for a time, when Mr. Phillips after reading some distinctly uncomplimentary extracts from Russian newspapers, and finding they were lightly treated, asked His Excellency if he must not possess a "very thick skin." Mr. Pavlov drew himself up and said he should decline to answer more questions. His Lordship suggested that the remark would be more properly one for comment to the jury, and Mr. Phillips did not press the question.—*N. C. Daily News*.

## THE WAR.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

### THE PIRATE CRUISER.

LONDON, 26th June.

The Russian cruiser *Dnieper* has arrived at Jibuti, with the European crew of the *St. Kilda* on board.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

### TO CEASE INTERFERING.

LONDON, 24th June.

Renter's correspondent in St. Petersburg wires that as the outcome of the British representations, British warships will be despatched to convey orders to the *Dnieper* and *Rion* to cease interference with shipping and to return to Russia immediately.

## SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 26th June.

### IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. F. T. PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

### A DISPUTED WILL.

Probate action No. 2 of 1904 came up for decision. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. B. Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs and the defendant did not appear. In this action Choy Ho-shi, Choy Kan-shi and Choy Shing were plaintiffs, and Choy Chong defendant. It was an action brought by the plaintiffs who claimed to be the executors and executor of the last will and codicil, made respectively on the 16th September, 1902, and the 25th July, 1903, of Choy Chan, deceased, who died on the 10th March, 1904; and to establish such will and codicil in solemn form. The plaintiffs were two of the wives and one of the sons of the deceased. The defendant, who was another of the sons of the deceased, opposed the grant of probate of the will and codicil on two grounds:—First because the deceased was of unsound mind when he executed the codicil, and secondly that the execution thereof was obtained by the exercise of undue influence by the plaintiff Choy Ho-shi and one Tong Lai Chuen, who, the defendant alleged, frequently represented to the deceased that he, the defendant, and his two brothers, Choy Yan and Choy Yee, who were all disinherited by the codicil, were spendthrifts, and worthless characters. The deceased was a man of great wealth, as his estate in the Colony was estimated by the sworn affidavit at about \$1,000,000, on application for probate.

Mr. F. B. Deacon, the solicitor for the plaintiffs, gave evidence that Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon were the solicitors for the plaintiffs and had conducted the matter. Due notice of trial had been sent to Messrs. Evans, Harston and Harding, who appeared on record as the defendant's solicitors. Witness knew the deceased for about ten years before his death, and attended to nearly all his business matters which their firm did for the deceased. Witness was a witness to both will and codicil, and considered deceased at the time they were executed to be of sound mind.

After further evidence His Lordship decreed in favour of the plaintiffs and ordered that the defendant should pay the costs of the action.

### IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (JUNIOR JUDGE).

### THE TAI WING V. CHEUNG YAU FO.

The plaintiff claimed from the defendant \$329.20 for coal supplied. Mr. R. Harding appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Master for the defendant.

The defence was that whereas the plaintiffs were suing the defendant for the balance of coal delivered to several steam launches. The money paid by the defendant on various dates was paid through him, as the real contractor had left Hongkong to go to the country on account of illness. This man came to the defendant and asked him while he was away, if he would kindly receive certain sums of money. The defendant had nothing to do with the steam launches, and Leung Kin-shan, the real contractor, had died.

After hearing the case His Honour gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

### SIR THOMAS JACKSON'S STATUE.

The statue of Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., which is to be erected on one of the vacant plots in front of the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was completed before last mail left London, and will arrive here very shortly. Signor Raggi, to whom Sir Thomas gave for sittings, has been engaged on this work for nearly eighteen months, including a delay of the foundry of two months. The statue is in bronze, and represents Sir Thomas wearing a frock-coat. The figure is ten feet high and is to be erected on a pedestal eleven feet high. In an interview with a representative of our London office, Signor Raggi mentioned that Sir Thomas' family are very pleased with the statue, considering it an excellent likeness. The artist had that day sent the model of the Jubilee statue of the late Queen Victoria to the foundry in order to execute two orders he has for replicas of the one in Hongkong. One goes to South Africa and the other to Toronto. The statue of Sir Thomas reflects great credit on Signor Raggi who for the past forty years has resided in London; and will doubtless enhance that artist's reputation as an able sculptor.



## THE TRADE OF CANTON.

POINTS FROM MR. CONSUL-GENERAL SCOTT'S REPORT.

The existing currency arrangement "is anomalous and detrimental to trade, for it allows a large margin of profit to the Chinese Government through their bankers, who from day to day regulate the rate of exchange between dollars and taels." A national coinage with fixed values is the only remedy.

The value of Canton's 1904 trade was (in Haikun taels) Tls. 96,247,076, and, in sterling, £13,749,582. "The one feature... is the enormous increase during each of the last three years compared with 1901." The trade of Canton has almost doubled since 1900 and 1901.

Foreign imports have increased from sixteen millions to nearly 26 million taels; and native products exported was more than doubled.

Continued prosperity in agriculture and local manufactures is indicated. "The city of Canton is the Birmingham of China."

Foreign imports ten years ago were Tls. 13,741,801. Last year they were Tls. 25,559,120. Foreign exports in 1904 were Tls. 15,324,745. Last year they were Tls. 39,209,162. Together, these show an increase in ten years of over thirty millions.

Putting that in sterling, and allowing for a different exchange rate, Consul-General Scott shows a total increase of £4,662,137. The chief development has been in native exports to foreign countries, for the staple products of the Canton province—tea excepted—show large increases.

T. Consul gives two reasons for this. Not production, especially of silk, has been stimulated by the low exchange. Up to court, the dollar still goes nearly as far as ever did, in purchasing power. The second reason, that goods which formerly had to pass through the native customs are now shipped by steamers, and from Hongkong. Thus the Chinese now get safe transit, an honest customs service, and more competition in the Canton river carrying trade.

Inland steam navigation at the opening of the West River to European ships also helps to explain the wonderful increase, and we should say, the weakening of all foreign prejudices. Ten years of Hongkong is better than a cycle of Calvary.

However, compared with 1903, a small decrease (Tls. 14,312,740) must be noted. The Consul does believe that the trade of Canton has reached high water mark, and begun to recede. Imports in 1903 were a total failure. That means abnormal import of rice which, of course, helped to swell the 1903 figures. Last year's five million taels worth of rice was imported, against seventeen millions in 1903. There is twelve million decrease already to deduct in the fourteen million decrease shown in the year.

Still counts for the remainder, the decrease in exports. The usual quantity left the port, in 1904 values were very much lower than the enhanced sterling exchange. Cheaply must have a currency. This silk depresses a big, and avoidable, loss of revenue.

Imports of 1904 compared favourably with 1903. Cotton piece-goods bulked largely. "A general tendency of the trade, under the pressure of good crops, has been to increase." Japanese cotton goods were quite unimportant. Japanese cotton goods are in demand, and have lately "come to stay." So have Japanese shoes, now the only kind to be got. A new port is rubber shoes, of which 300,000 pairs were brought to Canton in 1904. They retail about two shillings, and are very popular. Another new import is cigarettes. Quoted for the first time in 1903 (as an import of 20,000,000, worth Tls. 70,000) the quantity last year was 44,000,000, valued at Tls. 141,940. This last may be recommended to the missionaries as a sure way of putting opium's nose out of joint.

The Consul tells a good tea story. He says: "Tea, curiously enough, appears as an article of import. Seeing that Canton is a tea-producing district, this seems like 'carrying coals to Newcastle.' The tea assigned—maliciously, it is all-god—is to enable up-country growers to mix it with their low-class native product, so as to give the latter something of the flavour and colouring of tea! If untrue, this reason is at least not true, for Canton teas are wanting in body and strength. In 1904, no less than 833,730 lbs. of tea were imported into Canton, against 447,200 lbs. in 1903."

Kerosene advances, although Russian oil has practically disappeared. The Sumatra product shows an enormous increase. American oil is six times the price.

Further notes are reserved for a second article.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P.M. str. *Siberia*, with mails, &c., left Shanghai for this port on Sunday, the 25th inst. at 2 a.m., and is due here to-day at daylight.

The I.G.M. str. *Scharnhorst*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 6th June, left Colombo on Saturday, p.m., and may be expected here on Wednesday, the 5th July.

The I.G.M. str. *Australia* left Melbourne on Sunday at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on Thursday, a.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Sachsen*, which left here on the 22nd June, a.m., arrived at Shanghai on Saturday at 6 p.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Waldeker*, which left here on the 20th inst., arrived at Kobe on Sunday at 10 a.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 9.30 a.m. on Monday, the 25th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 8 p.m. to-day.

The C.P.R. str. *Zartar* arrived at Shanghai at 4 a.m. on Saturday, the 24th inst., and left again at midnight same day for Hongkong, and is due here to-day.

The str. *Afghan Prince*, from New York, left Singapore on the 24th inst., and is expected here on the 1st July.

## PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

26th May.

## MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY.

After many years of cruel suffering, French married women will soon be protected in the same way as they are already in England and other countries. Député Grosjean's proposition de loi which corresponds to the Married Women's Property Act in England, stands every chance of being passed by the Chamber of Deputies before long. The measure introduced by M. Grosjean is one of the most useful and salutary measures laid before Parliament for a long time. All that the distinguished Député asks is the "protection of the gains and salaries of the married woman," while his aim is to protect the women of the lower classes who do not as in England sit and mind the home, but work. This remark is borne out by the following case in point; let us take a French married couple in the country. One of them is perhaps not quite so strong as it is necessary for the successful peasant to be. Peasants, in France not only work terribly hard, but are strangers to nourishing food; eggs, vegetables, and vegetable soups, with meat sometimes once a week is all they live on. On their deciding to come to Paris, with the thought of bettering themselves as so many erroneously conclude, they leave their property with the parents of one of them, or else out at nurse. In either case they have to pay for the board and lodging to say nothing of the clothing of the child or children. Arrived in the capital, they engage themselves as domestic servants together if they can, separately otherwise. Every son which the woman earns, she has to give to her husband. So long as the father is a good and quiet sort of man, indulgent in no excesses, but sends as much as he can including the savings of his wife to the bank for a rainy day, all well and good. Unfortunately too few do this; the number of *ceveurs* or bad natured husbands who only trouble about themselves, leaving their wives and families to starve is reported on the increase of late, so that M. Grosjean's bill has come none too timely for it is unquestionably one that is much to be praised.

## THE KAISER IN FRANCE.

One of the most startling rumours circulated for a long time is to the effect that the Kaiser under the assumed name of Graf (Count) von Wilhelmshöhe proposes to visit Brittany next July. Whether true or not, the news has created intense excitement here. Delighted as President Loubet would be to greet his Majesty he would certainly wish the Emperor would defer such a visit. Though he would be courteously received by some, there is no telling what the mob would do. It is in order to avoid such unpleasantness that one hopes there is no foundation in the rumour. The Emperor it is reported intends going to Dinard in his yacht, and then by special train to the Chateau de Josselin as the guest of the Duc de Rohan. Travelling still in strict incognito he will visit the shrine of St. Anne d'Auray and the dolmens of Brittany, while before leaving in his yacht he will be present, it is stated, at the regatta in the Bay de St. Malo. No serious attention should be paid to such a *canard*—for at best it cannot be anything more or less. Anxious as the present Kaiser is to see France, and bring about a reconciliation between the two neighbouring countries, he would not commit himself to such an extent, considering how Germans of all classes are hated in France. Another good reason for discrediting the report is that the very date of the visit, July, coincides with the arrival of the British Fleet at Brest. The concocted story is a clever make up, intended to take the shine out of the British naval visit. This *ballon d'essai*, so often sent up before, and which had no *raison d'être*, is destined to collapse as quickly as the rest.

## PRINCE ARISUGAWA IN PARIS.

The sumptuous apartments on the first floor of the Bristol Hotel were not long left unoccupied after the departure of King Edward. His successors being Prince and Princess Arisugawa of the Royal House of Japan. Their Highnesses who are merely passing through Paris en route for Berlin, to attend the marriage of the Crown Prince of Germany as the Mikado's representatives, left for London a few days ago as the guests of King Edward who placed St. James's Palace at their disposal. The Prince during his short but agreeable stay in Paris, made a most favourable impression upon Parisians; apart from the fact that the Arisugawa family is one of the highest in the land of Nippon, the Prince who enjoys the proud distinction of being a Grand Admiral of the Japanese Navy, would be heir to the Japanese throne, were there no other direct heir. England and Japan are bound to follow each other's footsteps—even when on tour.

## THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on June 22nd at the Museum, Shanghai. Sir Pelham Warren presided, and was able to comment on a year of more than usual activity and progress. The report was adopted and the following officers were elected for the coming year:—President, Sir Pelham Warren; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. B. B. Morse and T. W. Kingsmill; Hon. Secs. Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Hon. Treas. Mr. J. West; Hon. Librarian, Mr. W. Sheldon Rigby; Hon. Curator, Dr. A. Stanley; Councilors, Dr. T. Curator, Richard, Dr. C. Schürm, and Messrs. J. Menzies, Dr. C. H. Br-witt-Taylor. A special resolution recorded the loss to the Society caused by the death of Dr. Edkins; another authorised the taking of steps to provide a new building for the Society; and a third concerned the appointment of a special committee to provide a fitting celebration on the 25th of October, 1907, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Society.

## CHINESE VIEWS OF ENGLAND.

TRADE AGENTS ARE "REPTILES."

The *Daily Graphic* has for some weeks been publishing correspondence directed to the mending of social ways. It received the following letter which it considers "quaint." Some readers out here will consider it impudent. We found it amusing, and trust foreign trade agents will not find it offensive.

Honoured Sir, Greeting.—How powerful and penetrating is the search-light there has been exposed to the world the view of England's social sins and failings. The various writers on the Simple Life have exposed many scars and plague-spots of the social life of your country. Some have written as though all the social evil belonged to the wealthy classes. Some have treated it as the question of a very general one. I think it is the proper way to look at it. If all your writers have said be true, then this is your country is pretty bad, I guess. Surely England is not as black as it seems.

I studied English first in America, and there I found many so-called English ways rather questionable in their character. These I preferred to leave unlearned, as they seemed to me to be of no advantage. A few years ago I had the privilege of visiting England, and making a still further study of its language and people. I observed many things which I was surprised to find in many ways. The social life of your people has its advantages, but to one who has lived a very simple life it was often irksome, and I am afraid that I often appeared to be what most "heaven Chinese" are reported to be when abroad—rather unconventional. However, the papers referred to me as such, so I suppose it was true.

I feel that it all has been written about the "heaven Chinese" need not far comparison. I believe that what seems to be the matter with society is it is becoming rapidly heated and agitated. It is forgetting the Great God in the Heavens. It is living for self and self-interest—the greatest of all sins of the day. It is going after the gratification of its evil appetites. It is yielding to those influences which have already proved the ruin of nations. The desire for fast living, for drink, drugs, vice, and intemperance are being pampered. The late hours in the ball room, the promiscuous mixing of the sexes which seems of no more occurrence, the neglect of parental duties which brings the neglect of filial duty, the bringing up of offspring in such artificial ways, the improper feeding and lack of proper care of young children cause almost as high a percentage of crime in China where indecency is not unknown, all these make for the deterioration of a people, and England is suffering for her sins.

If I may state what made the most deep impressions on my mind, I will do so. I feel that much of the social evil will be reduced. Reduce the causes, and as a result the effect would be minimised. I think the Government of your great country could do much to repair the wrong. Merchants and tradesmen are greatly to blame for a deal of the dishonest habits of your people. Individuals are often at fault through ignorance of the "Four Supports" of the State—

Decorum, Uprightness of Mind, Honesty, and a Sense of Honour.

Of course these are things Chinese, and will not be known to the English in this form. The teaching of your Holy Book includes and embraces all these things. To the outside observer it would seem that the English only need to readjust their ways according to the teaching of the Bible which they have done so much to scatter over the earth. If its precepts are fit to send as a guide to the Chinese, surely they are suitable for the English at home. If society be not speedily renovated, what better will the Great English be than the "Heaven Chinese?"

I always think of England as a country where it is easy to get drunk. Your government have given to the drink traffic every facility, making it so easy for your workmen to obtain drink. Tradesmen make it so easy for people to get into debt. Some of your trade systems are the very kind to make dishonesty common, and some of your parental neglect is such as to make immorality easy.

If, as an outside observer, I were asked to prescribe a few things which would make social life possible in a better sense, I would say, Remove the causes of things I would say. Take away the grog's licence. This has, according to what I saw while in Eng., done more to make your women and young people a drunken class than anything else I know of. It is a curse. Abolish it. Don't go on making laws to patch up the evil the grog's licence is doing. That will never do. Abolish the licence at once, and for ever. There is no such thing as a free lunch. Drink is England's curse. China (Thank God for that.) In giving facilities for these trades, it seems that your government have more regard for revenue than for morality. Let your government do their part to renovate your social life.

Another thing that I would say should be abolished is the credit system in all its forms. It is a curse. It is the cause of the grog's licence. It is the cause of the demoralising of your industrious people in the way of rendering drunkenness easy, the credit system have done in the way of rendering both tradesmen and people dishonest. These things make it easy in England for your people to get into debt, and dishonesty. Abolish them. The systems that teach your people to get money by dishonest means, and the credit business is one of the chief factors in bringing both of these upon a community.

If people are taught to live simply and within their means—to pay for what they get when they get it, or do without it—a great deal of England's commercial rottenness would cease.

Another thing that struck me as making against your prosperity, and for your progressive deterioration, is the false conception of many of your young men in regard to work. How many of them with during my short stay in England who would do anything in the shape of insurance, sewing machine, rubber, stamp, tin, jewellery, or other agent. It is considered a disgrace to work. These fops and collar-and-tie gentry develop into the most despicable ends that I ever came across in any land. They will crawl about back streets and alleys trying to pull some unwary creature, to deceive your women to do shabby things simple, and to do not have to take off the collar and tie or soil their hands with work. It seemed to me that this type of reptile is on the increase. If so, I say it will make for the ruin of your social and commercial life. Men who are too lazy to work are a disgrace to their country. Men who are too proud to work are a burden to the State.

Then it struck me, too, that the relations between the sexes were slightly adjusting. The daughters are too much in the company of youths without due supervision. Immorality is made so easy. Parents will need to see to these things. In China things are different. Too

much liberty is allowed to young people in England, I think.

It seemed to me that some of your writers on the Simple Life have treated these social evils and society sins as though they were mere skin diseases, to be cured by external treatment only. This is a mistake. I have found in medicine that external treatment alone often fails to cure external ills. In this case the disease is not on the surface though it appears there. It is much deeper. It is internal. The heart is wrong. Internal treatment will have to be resorted to.

It would be of little use to apply an ointment to the leg or arm of a patient in order to remedy heart disease. It will be just as foolish to expect England's social evils to be healed by external remedies. The government of your land assist, but they cannot do everything. Surely a Heaven Chinese can not, must not presume to teach Great England morals. Teach your own people to seek the Simple Life, the Pure Life, the Sober Life, the Honest Life. The Great God in the Heavens is a God of Purity, of Unadorned Character. If he be the God of the English strive to become more like Him, more as He would have them be. Yours with respect and regard for your people, Fuso Tsien Pan.

Piazza Maggiore, Floriana, Malta.

## THE CHINESE "MAGICIANS" AGAIN.

"Dr." Wong He Cheung and his confederate, Wong Kam, were again arraigned before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court yesterday afternoon to answer the charges of causing bodily harm by throwing boiling water and poisoning others by false pretences. Previous issues of the *Daily Press* contained full accounts of the alleged method adopted by the defendants to lull out which of the employees of the Wa Or shop stole a sum of \$150. Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings' office) appeared for the second defendant.

Tam Sing declared—I am accountant in the Wa Or Amn Shop, Queen's Road Central. At 3.30 a.m. on the 2nd June I was awakened by boiling water being poured over me. I saw the figure of a man going upstairs. I went out to Circular Parkway, and told my elder brother what had happened. When I came back to the shop the two defendants were missing. They were on the first floor when I went to bed, and I slept on the ground floor. They came to the house about the 23rd May, being then engaged to find out who had stolen some money. The first defendant told the folks he would be able to make the thief come forth and return the money. The master of the shop gave the defendants three days to find out the rogue.

In cross-examination—When the water was poured on me I cried out. I saw the defendants every day during their stay. They smoked opium during the day, and "divined" at night. On the night of the 1st June they went out at 9.30 and returned 10.30 o'clock. They then went up to the first floor, and stayed till midnight, after which they began their operations. Then Pan, shop assistant, stated—Last month the second defendant came to the shop and asked me why I looked so downcast. I told him that I had had a sum of \$150 stolen. He said—Never mind. I have a friend who will be able to "joss it out." Two days afterwards the first defendant came to "joss."

In cross-examination—The first defendant was supposed to do the "jossing." I have not got my money back yet.

Hearing continues.

## THE CURRENCY DANGER.

The N. C. *Daily News* of June 22nd contains the following:—We are glad to learn from the minutes which we publish this morning, that the committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce has taken up earnestly the question of the unlimited coining of ten-cash pieces by the provincial governments in China. The committee have sent a letter to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body at Peking in which they draw attention to the large number of provincial mints which are coining with each other to make their own silver coins, and it will have been learnt from the article which we published on the 19th inst., that one of the most serious offenders is the honest and patriotic Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, who is doing his best to multiply even the enormous profit which his mint is now making. We have before us a number of ten-cash pieces with the impress of the Hupeh and Hunan mints. The coins from Hunan, have really a large percentage of copper in them. But some of the Hunan coins are a bright yellow in colour, and contain the smallest possible percentage of copper. The present profit on these must be enormous; and that profit comes out of the pocket of the labouring classes in China; the "stupid people" who are supposed to look on the officials as their "fathers-and-mothers." These coins are going into circulation now, and driving out the old copper cash. The time when the people can choose will soon be reached. Then depreciation will begin; the people, who are not so stupid after all when their pockets are touched, will find how they have been swindled by their officials in 50 copper cash for one of these tokens; and it is not at all unlikely that a rebellion will follow. We leave out of the question the point that this multiplicity of mints is in direct contradiction to the Protocol, that is a matter for the diplomatists; but every foreigner in China is threatened by the debasement of the currency that is going on so gaily, and its certain consequences.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to The Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, Peking—Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, and June, 1905.

Your Excellency, I have the honour to bring to your notice the enormous expansion in the coining of 10-cash pieces, which has taken place during the past 12 months and which is still further developing. The following Provincial Mints are established or projected:

Mints	Old	New	Total
Canton	50	30	80
Foochow	20	12	32
Szechow	15	5	20
Huanghai	18	3	21
Nanking	32	—	32
Hupei	—	50	50
Hunan	4	36	40
Ngantung	8	12	20
Chinkingang	—	60	60
Honan	—	100	100
Obihli	—	8	8
Sh-chuan	82	45	127
Kiangnan	5	15	20
Shantung	—	12	12

These figures are only approximate, as some of the mints under the heading "New" may be now in working order. Roughly speaking, out of an approximate total of 845 mints, 60 per cent are now working, 20 per cent are in course of erection, and 20 per cent have not arrived. It is estimated that these

## A MATTER OF SPECIALIZATION.

WE handle everything PHOTOGRAPHIC and PHOTOGRAPHIC only. Our store is the only one in the Colony devoted exclusively to this trade; our stock is the largest and by far the most complete. The Amateur's work being the only work for our dark room staff, they are therefore able to concentrate their whole attention to them, and turn out work of the best quality only.

## LONG. HING &amp; CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[a39]

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1905.

846 machines when in full working order will absorb (at the rate of 180) piculs of 10.71 tons per machine per month, or about 108,700 tons per year. As one ton of copper will coin into approximately 151,000 ten-cash pieces, our year's output of 108,700 tons of copper will yield 16,413 million ten-cash pieces, equal to 40 ten-cash pieces per head of a population of 40 million people. This rate of production will presumably be reached in about 5 or 6 months from now, when all minting machinery on order will be duly installed. As regards the cost of production, taking as a basis the present price of copper, say £72 per ton, profits of the mints amount to about 35 to 40 per cent of which it appears one third is retained by the Provincial Mint authorities and other officials connected therewith, and two-thirds go to the Viceroy. Although there is no immediate prospect of an over-supply of these new coins, the danger prevails that—

1st.—Owing to the large profit in the production thereof to all concerned, larger quantities will in course of time be turned out, to the detriment of the old coins which are now in circulation. Should this occur the new coins would inevitably go to a heavy discount, causing the minting evils attendant on a depreciated currency, and most serious disturbance to all trade, internal and external.

2nd.—The temptation would crop up to lower the standard of the coin in order to keep up a high level of profit in the production thereof, should its circulating value decline. Then the problem of debased as well as appreciated coins would arise, and confusion become worse confounded. It may here be mentioned that the intrinsic metal value of one 99 per cent copper 10-cash piece only equals 2.21 old one-cash pieces (made in the reign of the Emperor Kien Lung 1735-1795, very few of which are now left in circulation, having been melted down owing to their relatively high metal value), 4/4 one-cash pieces made in the reign of the Emperor Kang Chi (1861/73) and the present Emperor Kuang Hui.

In recent treaties with Foreign Powers China agreed to establish a uniform national coinage; therefore in permitting the Provincial Authorities to produce these 10-cash pieces in varying intrinsic values, she is evading her treaty obligations.

The purpose of this letter is to request your Excellency to impress upon the Chinese Government, firstly, the supreme importance of regulating the supply of 10-cash coins according to the demand, since they are taken coins and therefore liable to depreciation.

Secondly, the imperative necessity to maintain these coins up to their full and proper standard, since otherwise the confidence therein of the population would be destroyed.

These coins did not in the beginning fetch their face value, so they have had a fair start on the downward course of depreciation which can only reasonably be expected to end in their purchasing power coming down to their intrinsic value, viz., a fall of 80 per cent; when or before this is reached the copper cash, the currency of the people, will have disappeared from circulation and before the industry of the country can afford to adjust the big resulting difference, a period of bare subsistence for the people and great slackness of trade will be experienced.

For this reason alone it is of great importance to foreigners that the currency of the country should be better regulated. In conclusion, I beg reference to the Report of the Imperial Maritime Customs, Part I, Report on Trade of China and Abstract of Statistics for 1904, published 1905, pages xii and xiii, which treats on this subject, and I would further add that quite recently coins of the face value of 5 cash have made their appearance, to which the foregoing applies equally and even more forcibly. I have the honour to be, Your Excellency's, most humble and obedient servant.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,  
Chairman.

## A CHINESE LOVE ROMANCE.

A short time ago, at Honan, the island opposite Canton, across the river, there was a big commotion in a temple, and much discussion, not unmingled with a little swearing, the origin of which was as follows. Recently a young married couple, of whom the husband had opened a small shop in the vicinity, named Chuk, were abruptly interrupted in the even tenor of their love by the sudden appearance of the uncle of the bride who claimed the woman as his property, and charged the man with illegal abduction. The interested parties, with a large number of the grave fathers of the district, thereupon proceeded to the temple, in order to seek enlightenment and administer law. Then the young woman told her story which was somewhat remarkable in China. "This man is my uncle. He, however, has no claim whatever upon me. I have no brothers and my father died when I was young. My mother was poor and brought me up respectfully, and arranged that I should be married to Chuk, who has handed over eight dollars as a guarantee of the genuineness of the engagement. But the marriage had not been completed when my mother, too, died suddenly. My uncle then seized me with a view to sell me as a slave. But as I was promised in marriage, and as the bargain money had been paid, I demurred, and secretly fled to Canton, and engaged myself as a worker in a factory. I then secretly sent a letter to Chuk, and requested him to come to Canton with all speed, and take me away with him to be his wife. Fortunately he received the letter and came immediately. We were married and came here and opened this little shop. This is my story." The artless way in which the narrative was told bore on the face of it the impress of truth, and the grave fathers rounded on the uncle with fierce and vociferous invective, and, driving him from the precincts of the temple, they dared him to enter the district again. So the husband retained his young wife, and she smilingly followed her lord to their simple home, which, in the future, will be immune from any interference from the baffled uncle. This episode is interesting as showing how the Chinese are bent on settling their own disputes, wherever possible, without having recourse to the money-grabbing officials, and the recognised channels of justice, supposed to be administered at their heads.—N. C. *Daily News*

TRADE MARK.

## CLARETS.

	1 doz.	2 doz.	4 doz.
Bottles.	Bottles	Bottles	Bottles
VIN ORDINAIRE	\$4.75	\$5.75	\$8.75
COTES	5.25	6.25	9.25
MEDOC	5.75	6.75	9.75
St. EMILION	6.75	7.75	10.75
MARGAUX	7.00	8.00	11.00
St. JULIEN	8.00	9.00	12.00
St. ESTEPHE	10.50	11.50	14.50
Cos St. MICHEL	12.50	13.50	16.50
Ch. LEOVILLE	13.00	14.00	17.00
Ch. LAROSE	13.00	14.00	17.00

## AMERICAN.

CALIFORNIA	\$4.75	\$5.75	\$8.75
ZINFANDEL	5.75	6.75	9.75

## SPANISH.

VALDEPENAS	\$4.75	\$5.75	\$8.75
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## H. PRICE &amp; CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

40

## ROBINSON PIANO Co., LD.

THE PUBLIC MAY RELY  
IMPLICITLY ON GETTING  
FROM US

## PIANOS

OF THE

## HIGHEST CLASS.

EMBODYING THE VERY BEST  
MUSICAL AND WEARING  
QUALITIES.

AT  
MODERATE  
PRICES

OUR CLIENTS HAVE THE  
ADVANTAGE OF OUR

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS

## EXPERTS

## DEVOTED

## EXCLUSIVELY

TO THE PIANO TRADE.

WE ARE BY FAR THE

## LARGEST IMPORTERS

## AND MANUFACTURERS

## IN CHINA, AND STOCK THE

## GREATEST VARIETY OF

## MAKES.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1905. [1363]

## DR. NEWELL WILSON,

## DENTIST.

Latest American Methods.  
Reasonable Fees.  
No charge for examinations.  
Office hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
No. 2, FEDDER STREET (next to the  
General Post Office and opposite



**NOTICE.**  
Communications respecting advertisements, business notices, printing, binding, &c., should be addressed to the Daily Press Office, and special business matters to the Manager.  
Telephone Address: P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**LOST.**  
ON 25th day of June, A FOX TERRIER DOG, Two Black Ears, Round Spot on Neck and Tail. Leather Collar. Reward.  
OTTO KONG SING, Solicitor.  
17, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1523]

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**  
I have this day given over charge of this Branch to Mr. A. R. LINTON.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
EVAN ORMISTON, Manager.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1524]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**  
SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the FINAL CALL of \$10 per share on the new issue of Capital is due on the 30th June, 1905.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1525]

**ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525, E.C.**

**A REGULAR MEETING OF ZETLAND LODGE** will be held at the FREE-MASON'S HALL, on SATURDAY, the 1st July, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1526]

**R.A.O.B.**

**KING EDWARD VII. LODGE No. 919.**

**A REGULAR MEETING OF MEMBERS** will be held in the CLUB ROOMS, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 27th inst., at 8 for 8.30 p.m. Visiting Brethren cordially invited.  
Business:  
Election of Monthly Officers, and to transact the general duties of the Lodge after which a convivial evening will be spent.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1527]

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.**

**PROBATE JURISDICTION.**

In the Goods of **WALTER NOYES MOREHOUSE**, deceased, late of Florence, Italy.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that His Honour the CHIEF JUSTICE has in virtue of Section 38 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting to the 16th September, 1905, as the time for Creditors to send in their claims against the Estate of **WALTER NOYES MOREHOUSE**, formerly of Macao, and late of Florence, Italy, who died on the 15th day of December, 1904, at Florence, and Letters of Administration with the will of the said **WALTER NOYES MOREHOUSE**, annexed, were granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 16th day of June, 1905, to **HENRY EDWARD WOLF**, Deputy Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Customs in the Empire of China the lawfully appointed Attorney of **MARIE DORIS NOYES MOREHOUSE**, the lawful widow and sole executrix named in the said will for her use and benefit until she should duly apply for and obtain Probate or other due and lawful representation to the said Estate and effects.

Notice is also given that all such claims are to be sent in writing to the said Administrator the said **HENRY EDWARD WOLF**, care of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, prior to the 16th September, 1905, or no notice will be taken of them.

All persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said **HENRY EDWARD WOLF** as such Administrator.

**JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,** Solicitors for the said Administrator.  
Dated the 24th day of June, 1905. [1528]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**THE Undersigned have received instructions from the OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR, to Sell by Public Auction,**

**TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),** the 28th June, 1905, at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road (Corner of Ice House Street),

The Effects of the late **JAMES MCLELLAN** (Deceased),

Comprising—

**ENGINEERING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ENGINEERING and other BOOKS,**

And

**A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.**

Terms:—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,** Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1529]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,**

**on SATURDAY,** the 1st July, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

**SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

Comprising—

**DOUBLE BRASS-MOUNTED BED-STEAD** with Wire Mattress, **TEAKWOOD OVERMANTELS** and **SIDEBOARDS** with Bevelled Glass, **MARBLE-TOP WASH-STANDS**, **TEAKWOOD WARDROBES**, **DINNER WAGGONS**, **GLASS & CROCKERY**, **WARE, CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, PICTURES, &c.**

Terms:—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,** Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1530]

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**THE Undersigned have received instructions from W. B. DIXON, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,**

**On MONDAY,** the 3rd July, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, "DUNOTTAR," The Peak,

**SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

Comprising—

**OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, BED-STEADS, CHAIRS, WARDROBES, BED-STEADS, CARPETS, RUGS, SUNDAY BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, and GLASS and CROCKERY WARE;**

Also

**A QUANTITY OF PLANTS in POTS.**

Catalogues will be issued. On View on and after Saturday, the 1st July.

Terms:—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,** Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1531]

**FOR SHANGHAI.**

(Taking Cargo at through rates to Tientsin and Chienliu).

**THE Steamship**

"**LOONGMOON.**"

Captain F. Kalkofen, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

For Freight and Passage, apply to **SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.**

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1532]

**FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, AND PORT SAID.**

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Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1532]

**FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, AND PORT SAID.**

**THE Bucknall Line Steamship**

"**MANICA.**"

Captain Leslie, will be despatched for the above port THURSDAY, the 6th July, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight, apply to **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.**

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1533]

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.**

**THE Company's Steamship**

"**KUMSANG.**"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 28th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., General Managers.**

Hongkong, 26th June, 1905. [1534]

**SHELL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**THE Steamship**

"**GOLDMOUTH.**"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 3rd July, at 2 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO., Agents.**

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1534]

**THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT**

is now ready and contains:—

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles:—

More About Judicial Torture.

The "Seething Pot" of Norway.

Popular Education in Russia.

China's Indemnity Debt.

Russian Policy.

Justice at Hongkong.

A Complicated Shipping Case.

Hongkong Jottings.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Supreme Court.

Canton Notes.

Correspondence.

Hongkong High Level Tramways Co.

China Light and Power Co., Ltd.

The New Waiwai Gold Mining Co.

Dr. Hunter's Report.

The Trade of Hongkong.

Sunday Cargo-Working at Hongkong.

Marine Surveyor's Subdepartment.

Proposed Statue of H.M. the Queen in Hongkong.

Hongkong Steam Launches.

Shipping at Hongkong.

Hongkong during 1904.

Hongkong and Proselytism.

The Industries of Hongkong.

The Force of Public Opinion.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**S.S. "TOURANE."**

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

**NOTICE.**

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo from London or S. S. *Ville de Rochefort*, in connection with above Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 3rd July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 3rd July, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 3rd July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1905. [1535]

**PUBLIC COMPANIES**

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**LOST.**

**THE CERTIFICATES** of 600 and 500 SHARES standing in the Register of this Company in the names of **TONG SHOU PANG** and **TONG SHOU KIANG** respectively have been LOST, viz:—

Scrip No. 2481—20,297,20886—600 Shares.

" " 2485—20897/21396—500 " " " 1000 Shares.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that Duplicate Certificates for the said 1100 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.**

Hongkong, 29th May, 1905. [1536]

**THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**LOST.**

**THE CERTIFICATES** of 600 and 600 SHARES standing in the Register of this Company in the names of **TONG SHOU PANG** and **TONG SHOU KIANG** respectively have been LOST, viz:—

Scrip No. 2481—81001,81600—600 Shares.

" " 2482—8751,6052 " " 21036,21355—600 " " 1200 Shares.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that Duplicate Certificates for the said 1200 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.**

Hongkong, 29th May, 1905. [1537]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**

**THE CERTIFICATE** No. 2493 for 25 Shares in the above Company numbered 14366 to 14390 inclusive, standing in the Register of Shareholders in the name of **TONG SHOU PANG**, also the Certificate No. 2494 for 25 Shares in the above Company numbered 14391 to 14435 inclusive, standing in the Register of Shareholders in the name of **TONG SHOU KIANG**, having been LOST, it is thought in the destruction of the Steamship "Yuen Wo" by fire in the Yangtze River on or about the 26th April, 1905.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that Certificates for the said 50 shares will be issued at the expiration of one calendar month from the date of this notice, and that the Original Certificates will, unless produced within that period, be hereafter held by this Company as null and void.

**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.**

Hongkong, 29th May, 1905. [1538]

**THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, 8, George's Building, No. 8, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, 1905, at 1.30 in the Forenoon, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at a Meeting held on 21st June, 1905, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

**RESOLUTION:**

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$500,000 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of \$10.00 each."

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.**

Hongkong, 21st June, 1905. [1539]

**THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**HONGKONG STATION.**

**REFERRING** to the Notice of 20th December, 1902, and subsequent Notices, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that from 1st July next, the current equivalent of the Franc will, subject to revision after three months, be fixed at \$0.43, at which rate the charge for all Telegrams will be collected from the said 1st.

**OLAF NIELSEN, Superintendent.**

Hongkong, 21st June, 1905. [1491]

**THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.**

**REFERRING** to the Notice of 22nd March last, the Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that from the 1st of July next, the charges for Telegrams will (subject to revision after three months) be collected at the rate of FORTY THREE CENTS to equal ONE FRANC.

**A. B. SKOTTOWE, Superintendent.**

Hongkong, 21st June, 1905. [1494]

## AUCTIONS

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction**

**TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),** the 28th June, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

**THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY**

**SITUATE IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG,**

**known as**

**No. 363, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,**

**erected on**

**SUB-SECTION No. 3 of SECTION "A" OF MARINE LOT No. 67A.**

The following are the Particulars:—

**ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground** situate lying and being at VICTORIA, in the Colony of Hongkong, containing in area Four hundred and ninety square feet or thereabouts and registered in the Land Office as Sub-Section No. 3 of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 67A. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as Nos. 363, Queen's Road, Central, and all rights, privileges easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, and which said piece or parcel of ground is held for the residue of the term of 999 years commencing on the 7th day of February, 1852, created thereby by a Crown Lease of the said Marine Lot No. 67A dated the 28th day of February, 1852, subject to the payment of \$11.78 the due proportion of the annual Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the covenants and conditions contained in the said Crown Lease as far as they relate to the said premises.

Monthly rental, \$150 exclusive of taxes.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to:—

**Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.**

or to

**Messrs. BRUTTON, HETT & GOLDING, Solicitors for the Vendor.**

Hongkong, 26th June, 1905. [1481]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**On FRIDAY,** the 21st day of JULY, 1905, at 3 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, the following











## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"IDOMENEUS"	On 26th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"STENTOR"	On 7th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PATROCLUS"	On 14th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"KEEMUN"	On 14th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"TAKLING"	On 18th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ACHILLES"	On 28th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ANTENOR"	On 3rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"MACHAON"	On 4th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ORESTES"	On 5th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ULYSSES"	On 9th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"GOPEAK"	On 9th August.

## HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 4th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"HYSON"	On 18th July.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 20th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"AJAX"	On 1st August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	On 15th August.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 20th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PAKLING"	On 28th August.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.  
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND  
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.  
EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KEEMUN"	On 17th July.
	"MACHAON"	On 7th August.
FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"OANPA"	On 28th June.
	"TELEMACHUS"	On 18th July.

For Freight, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS. 1910CHINA NAVIGATION CO.  
LIMITED.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 27th June.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 27th June.
SWATOW, WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO, and TIENTSIN	"KANSU"	On 28th June.
SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 1st July.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIKINS, TOWNS- VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 10th July.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIKONG"	On 11th July.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these  
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified  
European is carried.  
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other  
Australian Ports.  
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND  
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS. 11

Hongkong, 26th June, 1905.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT ON
"NOCHEMIA"	4,370	Wagner	July 7th, 1905.
"NUNAMIA"	4,370	Brehmer	July 18th, 1905.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzendorf	August 6th, 1905.
"ARAGONIA"	5,138	Schmidt	August 26th, 1905.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and a Eastern, Canadian and  
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate  
with or apply to  
**ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.** 113  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1905.IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL  
LINE.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,  
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.  
STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS  
AND LOGGERS.N.B.—Cargo can be taken on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES  
IN RUSSIA.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
DARMSTADT	WEDNESDAY 5th July
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 12th July
SCHARNHORST	WEDNESDAY 19th August
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 16th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 30th August
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 13th September
ROON	WEDNESDAY 27th September
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 11th October
GRINSENAU	WEDNESDAY 25th October
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 8th November
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 22nd November
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 6th December
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 20th December

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of JULY, 1905, at NOON, the Steamship  
"DARMSTADT," Captain G. Bolte, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.  
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 3rd July. Cargo and  
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 4th July, and Parcels will  
be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 4th July.  
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50.  
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.  
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.  
Linen can be washed on board.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.  
LIMITED.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)  
FOR  
SHANGHAI via NINGPO ..... "HANGSANG" ... Tuesday, 27th June, 3 P.M.  
SANDAKAN ..... "MAUSANG" ... Tuesday, 27th June, 3 P.M.  
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ..... "SUISANG" ... Wednesday, 28th June, 3 P.M.  
TIENTSIN ..... "ESANG" ... Wednesday, 28th June, 3 P.M.  
\* MANILA ..... "LOONGSANG" ... Friday, 30th June, 4 P.M.  
\* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted  
throughout with Electric Light.  
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.  
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Kudat,  
Uakan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,**  
GENERAL MANAGERS. 118  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANAD  
AND THE UNITED STATES.CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND  
VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

R.M.S. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).  
"TARTAR" 4,425 Tons Com. W. Davidson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 5th July.  
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 5,000 Tons Com. H. P. P. WEDNESDAY, 12th July.  
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" 5,000 Tons Com. R. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug.  
"ATHENIAN" 3,892 Tons Com. S. Robinson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug.  
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" 5,000 Tons Com. E. Bootham, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.  
Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via St. Lawrence £60. via New York £62  
Intermediate on Steamers ..... £40. " " £42.  
and 1st Class Rail ..... " " " "THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPRESS" STEAMSHIP passing through the  
famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to  
VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND  
TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only at  
Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval  
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese  
and Japanese Governments.For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to  
**D. E. BROWN, General Agent.**  
9, Pedder Street

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship  
"BENLOMOND,"  
Captain Henderson, will be despatched on or  
about TUESDAY, the 27th inst.  
For Freight, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1905. 1445AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY.  
STEAM FOR  
TRIESTE (DIRECT).  
CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ  
and PORT SAID.  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS,  
to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED  
SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and  
ADRIATIC PORTS).  
THE Company's Steamship  
"NIPPON,"  
Captain Seich, will be despatched as above on  
SUNDAY, the 2nd July, A.M.  
This steamer has accommodation for  
passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.  
For information as to Passage and Freight,  
apply to  
**SANDER, WIELER & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1905. 3EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-  
SLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to  
ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA,  
&c.)  
THE Steamship  
"AUSTRALIAN,"  
Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the  
above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July,  
at NOON.  
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-  
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-  
sions, &c., throughout the voyage.  
This Steamer is installed throughout with  
the Electric Light.  
A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess  
are carried.  
N.B.—To secure the additional comfort of  
passengers the Steamers of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. 1435THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.  
FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON.  
THE Steamship  
"AFRICAN PRINCE,"  
Captain MacFarlane, will be despatched for the  
above ports on or about MONDAY, the 10th  
July.  
For Freight, apply to  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1905. 1321

NATAI, LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS  
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Lines  
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS  
OF LADING for all the principal ports in  
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-  
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly  
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings on  
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.  
For Freight and further particulars,  
apply to  
**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED**  
General Agents for China and Japan.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1905.MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD  
AND ENGINE WORKS,  
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Work Used

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.  
Extreme Length... 722 feet.  
Length on Blocks... 714 "  
Width of Entrance on Top... 90 "  
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 84 "  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 34 "DOCK No. 1.  
Extreme Length... 523 feet.  
Length on Blocks... 518 "  
Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "  
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 28 "DOCK No. 2.  
Extreme Length... 371 feet.  
Length on Blocks... 350 "  
Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "  
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "

PATENT SLIP

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with  
LATEST PLANTS and APPLI-  
ANCES to undertake BUILDING or  
REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and  
BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL  
WORK.A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is  
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"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 H.P.)  
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Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,  
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APIOL & STEEL  
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of any kind of irregularity of the System a timely dose may  
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60 &amp; 61, BENTINCK STREET,

CALCUTTA.

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OFFICE.

## C. LAZARUS &amp; CO., CALCUTTA.

1475-2

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Mrs. F. W. WATTS,  
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(late of "Tang Yuen.")  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. 1316

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moderate.  
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Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1905. 1511

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Reduced Terms for an Extended Stay.  
Hongkong, 13th January, 1905. 100

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"  
27, CAINE ROAD.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1904. 1761

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OF  
DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

37, DES VIGES ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. 61

## DAVID COORSAR &amp; SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILER

LONG PLANK

BELTANCE CROWN

TARPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,  
Sole Agents

Hongkong, 18th June, 1904. 1288

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OF  
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